

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

FOR SALE.
209 acres, 5 miles from Laurens, 1 mile from railroad station, 7-room two-story building, 4 room tenant house and all necessary out-buildings, sandy soil, practically level, 175 acres in cultivation, rents for 5,000 lbs. lint cotton. Price \$37.50 per acre. Easy terms.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
95 acres land, 4 miles of Clinton, 5 miles of Laurens, on public road between Laurens and Clinton. 6-room dwelling, 1 tenant house, large barn, good pasture, 50 to 60 acres in cultivation, price \$3,500. Easy terms. Will rent for 2,000 lbs. lint cotton. Known as the L. S. Madden place.

FOR SALE.
640 acres of land, 7 miles from Cross Hill, 4 miles from Godsey, 1 1/2 miles from church and school, 240 acres in cultivation, 200 acres in pasture, 400 acres in woodland, two-story dwelling, 4 tenant houses, barn and out buildings, rents for 10,000 lbs. of lint cotton. Price \$23 per acre.

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"The Adventures of Peg O' The Ring" constitutes the Greatest Film Show on Earth—and the one and only circus serial picture ever screened. It carries you along with a fascinating story of circus life for 15 straight weeks that reminds you of your boyhood days. Not only the world's greatest film show, but the two great stars, FRANK FORD and GRACE CUNARD play the leading roles.

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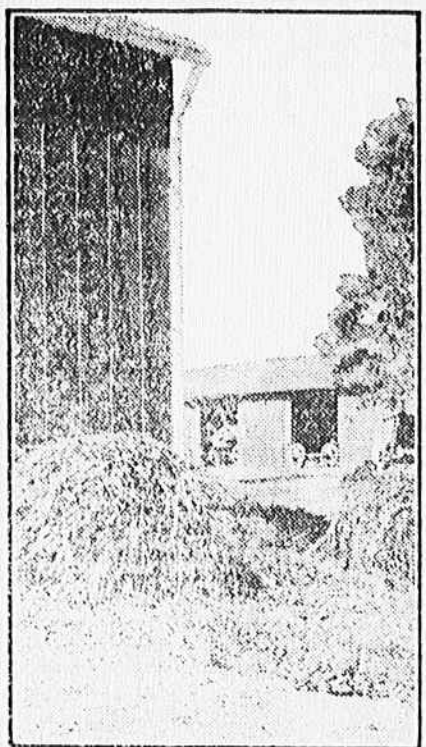
Scientific Farming

VALUE OF FARM MANURE.

Enormous Loss of Fertilizing Materials May Be Prevented.
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The high prices of potash and acid phosphate at this time are causing much concern among farmers who depend upon commercial fertilizers to supply these constituents for the successful production of their crops.

If the farmers of this country had always fully appreciated the true value of farm manure and used it on their land the present situation would be much less acute. The annual loss of fertilizing materials is enormous in this country through careless handling of manure. This loss can be easily prevented in a large measure by proper methods of handling. While many



BARNYARD MANURE GOING TO WASTE.

farmers are getting the most from the manure produced on their farms, yet many could well emulate the European farmer in this matter, who saves carefully and utilizes every pound of manure available.

The farmer who feeds as much live stock as possible may figure that he is receiving a double remuneration from his crops—first, from the marketing of feeds through live stock, and, second, from the fertilizing substances which are left in the manure. Practically all of the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash which are in the feeds are recovered in the manure from live stock. All land-owners, farmers and tillers of the soil should always be keenly conscious of this fact and employ methods of management accordingly.

It is a well known fact that the animal uses the nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other elements of the food-stuff to build up the body, carry on the work of the body and to produce milk, work, wool, etc. At the same time we must remember that all of these processes involve the building up and breaking down of body cells, and the component parts of these broken down cells are thrown off as waste matter.

In this waste matter we have the same elements as were in the food-stuffs consumed. Except in cases of growing animals, whose bodies are increasing in size, practically the same amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are voided in the manure as were contained in the foods eaten. The exact percentages of these substances voided by live stock varies within wide limits, depending largely upon the age and kind of animal and the amount of food eaten, work which the animal is doing and various other factors. A young and growing animal retains a large part of these elements in the growing tissues of the body. A dairy cow uses a portion of them in the production of milk. A hard working horse or a mature fattening animal voids from 90 to 100 per cent of them. It is then evident that a large percentage of the elements of plant food removed from the soil by growing crops remains on the farm where these crops are fed and that the manure value of foods is in direct proportion to their composition.

When the farmers of our country thoroughly appreciate the actual amounts of fertilizing constituents which are contained in farm manures and intelligently care for and utilize the manure produced on their farms they can save millions of dollars in fertilizer purchases, and the necessity of depending upon the purchase of these fertilizers, followed by the occurrences of crises in the fertilizer situation such as now exists in some sections, will be largely decreased.

How to Grow Sweet Clover.

"One of the easiest ways to get a start with sweet clover," says a writer in Farm and Fireside, "is to start any found growing by the roadside, the railroad right of way or in pastures, and then spread it freely on your pastures and impoverished places in meadow. An cultivated field, and have the sweet clover when it is a little damp and a little of the soil is left."

VALUE OF EARTHWORM.

It Produces the Richest Kind of Top Dressing.

One of the important soil builders is the earthworm, according to K. I. Throckmorton, assistant professor of soils in the Kansas Agricultural college.

"Its greatest importance lies in the fact that by burrowing into the soil it leaves open passages through which the elements of weathering may gain access to the subsoil or underlying layers of stone," says Mr. Throckmorton. "Water and air are the two main factors that bring about the decay of rocks, and both of these are found in abundance in the channels of the earthworm."

"On digging down in most soils a labyrinth of angleworm channels will be found, some of them going to a depth of six or seven feet. This is especially true of tenacious soils, where they are most abundant. Worms are scarce in light, sandy soils."

"In making channels the worm swallows the dirt to secure the decayed vegetable matter it contains. As it passes through the worm the soil is ground much in the same manner that grain is ground in the chicken's gizzard and is made very fine."

"Charles Darwin estimated that angleworms in England deposited one-fifth of an inch of fine soil over the entire acre surface each year. This is the richest kind of top dressing. He estimated that there are approximately 50,000 worms to the acre of garden soil and 25,000 to the acre of meadow soil, and there is no reason why there are not just as many worms in American soil as in English soil."

THE ALFALFA WEB WORM.

Renovation of Fields Will Help Keep Them in Check.

The alfalfa web worm has appeared in large numbers in many Kansas alfalfa fields. Another brood of these worms will hatch before winter, and farmers should wage war on them or serious damage will be done.

"Farmers should watch for the next brood of worms and take immediate action," says T. H. Parks, specialist in entomology, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college. "The crop should be cut for hay immediately should the worms appear in large numbers. This will compel them to feed on the shoots near the ground, where they should be killed by means of a harrow made of brush or by the use of a smoothing harrow, into the middle of which a piece of old wire fence has been woven. This will crush many of the worms if used after the hay crop is removed."

"The worms injure the alfalfa by tying the tops together by means of a web and devouring the foliage. They ruin the quality of the hay in a short time. There are four or five generations each year, but they rarely become numerous enough to injure the crop until late summer."

"The moths are small and buff colored and rise in large numbers as one walks through the alfalfa. They fly a short distance only."

"The worms feed on a number of weeds. Winter is passed in their pupal cell one inch below the surface of the ground. Renovation of alfalfa fields will help to keep them in check."

CARE OF FALL LETTUCE CROP

New Jersey Experiment Station Suggests Sprinkling Salt Over the Field.

The fall crop of lettuce has assumed considerable importance in New Jersey in recent years. Hundreds of thousands of hampers, crates and barrels are grown each autumn. Most of the late lettuce crop is being grown by market gardeners on soil which has already produced two or three other crops this season.

In cool weather lettuce will stand a long while after the head is formed before it will bolt to seed. Therefore growers find it best to study the condition of their growing crop, the weather, the marketing supply and demand. Severe frosts or light freezing may "tip burn" the outer leaves and impair the appearance of the product. The market gardening departments of the New Jersey station recommends that salt may be sprinkled over the lettuce fields when cold weather threatens, as this smooth material will not cut or tear the tender lettuce leaves.

Many gardeners have on hand large quantities of straw or burlap mats. These may be used to protect a limited area, provided they are supported just above the plants. Some growers protect several acres from freezing by rolling out wide strips of muslin over frames made of shingle laths. Any kind of bags may be laid over lettuce to advantage. They should not be dirty with fertilizer, for this injures the leaves.

Green Manuring Improves Soil.

The gardener whose soil is too poor to grow first class crops can improve it wonderfully at small expense by sowing rye, crimson clover or vetch as fast as the different vegetables are harvested, plowing in these cover crops when spring comes. Not only will they enrich the ground, but they will also make it much easier to work next season. Farmers call this green manuring.

Value of Poultry.

There is no kind of live stock kept on farms that responds more liberally to good care than poultry, yet it is a fact well known that fowls receive less care and attention than any other class of live stock. Perhaps it is because the value of fowls is not known, or it may be that farmers do not know how to manage poultry. Suffice it to say that more attention should be given to fowls on the farm.

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40-inch fine white Voiles, yard . . . 25c
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36-inch Pajama Cheek, yard . . . 12 1-2c
27-inch Dress Gingham, in plaids, stripes and solid colors; every yard is dyed with German dyes and are guaranteed to be fast colors; the gingham was contracted for more than a year ago; these gingham would be cheap at 15c; as long as lot lasts buy them at special, the yard 10c

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